

by Mr. Brand, 'On the Statistics of British Botany.'—'Some Observations on Whales, in connexion with the account of the Remains of a Whale recently discovered at Durham,' by Mr. George T. Fox.

Aug. 29.—Dr. Pritchard read a paper 'On the Extinction of the Human Races.' He expressed his regret that so little attention was given to Ethnography, or the natural history of the human race, while the opportunities for observation are every day passing away.—'A Report on the Distribution of the Pulmoniferous Mollusca in Britain, and the causes influencing it.' Drawn up at the request of the Association, by Mr. E. Forbes.—Mr. J. E. Bowman exhibited specimens of a species of Dodder (*Cuscuta epilinum*), first found in Britain, two years ago, by himself, and again in a new locality within the present month. He believes it is to be found exclusively upon flax, and has been overlooked for *C. Europæa*.—'On the Cultivation of the Cotton of Commerce.' By Major-Gen. Briggs.

Aug. 31.—Some remarks were made on the introduction of a species of *Auchenia* into Britain, for the purpose of obtaining wool, by Mr. W. Danson.—Prof. Jones made some observations on an apparatus for observing Fish (especially of the family *Salmonidæ*) in confinement. Mr. Charles C. Babington made a verbal communication concerning some recent additions to the English Flora.—A letter was read from Mr. Garner, on the *Beroë pileus*, stating that he had not seen in this animal true luminosity, but only a peculiar luminosity in the dark. The external rows of cilia he believed might produce it.

[We have not thought it desirable to fill our pages with imperfect abstracts of the papers read in the Section of Botany and Zoology, hoping, with regard to the most important, to be enabled, as last year to give them entire.—EDIT.]

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

December 7, 1838.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Dr. H. A. Meeson read a paper 'On the advantages to be derived by the Medical Profession from the study of Botany.'

Mr. John Green communicated some 'Observations on the severity of last winter on Vegetation in connexion with Meteorology.'

December 21, 1838.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

A donation of some British Algæ was announced, presented by Mr. Adam White.

by Mr. Brand, 'On the Statistics of British Botany.'—'Some Observations on Whales, in connexion with the account of the Remains of a Whale recently discovered at Durham,' by Mr. George T. Fox.

Aug. 29.—Dr. Pritchard read a paper 'On the Extinction of the Human Races.' He expressed his regret that so little attention was given to Ethnography, or the natural history of the human race, while the opportunities for observation are every day passing away.—'A Report on the Distribution of the Pulmoniferous Mollusca in Britain, and the causes influencing it.' Drawn up at the request of the Association, by Mr. E. Forbes.—Mr. J. E. Bowman exhibited specimens of a species of Dodder (*Cuscuta epilinum*), first found in Britain, two years ago, by himself, and again in a new locality within the present month. He believes it is to be found exclusively upon flax, and has been overlooked for *C. Europæa*.—'On the Cultivation of the Cotton of Commerce.' By Major-Gen. Briggs.

Aug. 31.—Some remarks were made on the introduction of a species of *Auchenia* into Britain, for the purpose of obtaining wool, by Mr. W. Danson.—Prof. Jones made some observations on an apparatus for observing Fish (especially of the family *Salmonidæ*) in confinement. Mr. Charles C. Babington made a verbal communication concerning some recent additions to the English Flora.—A letter was read from Mr. Garner, on the *Beroë pileus*, stating that he had not seen in this animal true luminosity, but only a peculiar luminosity in the dark. The external rows of cilia he believed might produce it.

[We have not thought it desirable to fill our pages with imperfect abstracts of the papers read in the Section of Botany and Zoology, hoping, with regard to the most important, to be enabled, as last year to give them entire.—EDIT.]

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

December 7, 1838.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Dr. H. A. Meeson read a paper 'On the advantages to be derived by the Medical Profession from the study of Botany.'

Mr. John Green communicated some 'Observations on the severity of last winter on Vegetation in connexion with Meteorology.'

December 21, 1838.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

A donation of some British Algæ was announced, presented by Mr. Adam White.

by Mr. Brand, 'On the Statistics of British Botany.'—'Some Observations on Whales, in connexion with the account of the Remains of a Whale recently discovered at Durham,' by Mr. George T. Fox.

Aug. 29.—Dr. Pritchard read a paper 'On the Extinction of the Human Races.' He expressed his regret that so little attention was given to Ethnography, or the natural history of the human race, while the opportunities for observation are every day passing away.—'A Report on the Distribution of the Pulmoniferous Mollusca in Britain, and the causes influencing it.' Drawn up at the request of the Association, by Mr. E. Forbes.—Mr. J. E. Bowman exhibited specimens of a species of Dodder (*Cuscuta epilinum*), first found in Britain, two years ago, by himself, and again in a new locality within the present month. He believes it is to be found exclusively upon flax, and has been overlooked for *C. Europæa*.—'On the Cultivation of the Cotton of Commerce.' By Major-Gen. Briggs.

Aug. 31.—Some remarks were made on the introduction of a species of *Auchenia* into Britain, for the purpose of obtaining wool, by Mr. W. Danson.—Prof. Jones made some observations on an apparatus for observing Fish (especially of the family *Salmonidæ*) in confinement. Mr. Charles C. Babington made a verbal communication concerning some recent additions to the English Flora.—A letter was read from Mr. Garner, on the *Beroë pileus*, stating that he had not seen in this animal true luminosity, but only a peculiar luminosity in the dark. The external rows of cilia he believed might produce it.

[We have not thought it desirable to fill our pages with imperfect abstracts of the papers read in the Section of Botany and Zoology, hoping, with regard to the most important, to be enabled, as last year to give them entire.—EDIT.]

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

December 7, 1838.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Dr. H. A. Meeson read a paper 'On the advantages to be derived by the Medical Profession from the study of Botany.'

Mr. John Green communicated some 'Observations on the severity of last winter on Vegetation in connexion with Meteorology.'

December 21, 1838.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

A donation of some British Algæ was announced, presented by Mr. Adam White.

by Mr. Brand, 'On the Statistics of British Botany.'—'Some Observations on Whales, in connexion with the account of the Remains of a Whale recently discovered at Durham,' by Mr. George T. Fox.

Aug. 29.—Dr. Pritchard read a paper 'On the Extinction of the Human Races.' He expressed his regret that so little attention was given to Ethnography, or the natural history of the human race, while the opportunities for observation are every day passing away.—'A Report on the Distribution of the Pulmoniferous Mollusca in Britain, and the causes influencing it.' Drawn up at the request of the Association, by Mr. E. Forbes.—Mr. J. E. Bowman exhibited specimens of a species of Dodder (*Cuscuta epilinum*), first found in Britain, two years ago, by himself, and again in a new locality within the present month. He believes it is to be found exclusively upon flax, and has been overlooked for *C. Europæa*.—'On the Cultivation of the Cotton of Commerce.' By Major-Gen. Briggs.

Aug. 31.—Some remarks were made on the introduction of a species of *Auchenia* into Britain, for the purpose of obtaining wool, by Mr. W. Danson.—Prof. Jones made some observations on an apparatus for observing Fish (especially of the family *Salmonidæ*) in confinement. Mr. Charles C. Babington made a verbal communication concerning some recent additions to the English Flora.—A letter was read from Mr. Garner, on the *Beroë pileus*, stating that he had not seen in this animal true luminosity, but only a peculiar luminosity in the dark. The external rows of cilia he believed might produce it.

[We have not thought it desirable to fill our pages with imperfect abstracts of the papers read in the Section of Botany and Zoology, hoping, with regard to the most important, to be enabled, as last year to give them entire.—EDIT.]

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

December 7, 1838.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Dr. H. A. Meeson read a paper 'On the advantages to be derived by the Medical Profession from the study of Botany.'

Mr. John Green communicated some 'Observations on the severity of last winter on Vegetation in connexion with Meteorology.'

December 21, 1838.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

A donation of some British Algæ was announced, presented by Mr. Adam White.

Mr. Joseph Freeman read a paper 'On the Geographical Distribution of Plants.'

A paper was also read from Mr. Adam White, being 'Note on Peloria,' and a Pelorian variety of *Pinguicula vulgaris* was exhibited, found by Mr. White on Royden Fenn, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1835.

January 4, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Mr. Daniel Cooper, A.L.S., Curator, read a paper, being 'Remarks on the Dispersion of Plants in the environs of London, and the formation of plans exhibiting the distribution of species over localities,' which led to some discussion.

January 18, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Mr. G. E. Dennes, F.L.S., exhibited specimens of *Aspidium rigidum*, sent to him by the Rev. W. T. Bree, and cultivated from a root brought by him from Ingleborough, Yorkshire, in 1815.

Mr. Daniel Cooper, A.L.S., exhibited a Shirt from Sweden, made from the liber of Linden.

A paper was read from M. I. J. Sidney, Esq., 'On the Botany of Morpeth, Northumberland,' and containing a list of the Plants to be found in that district.

The Curator also continued his paper 'On the dispersion of Plants in the environs of London, and the formation of plans exhibiting the distribution of species over localities.'

February 1, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

A paper was read from Dr. H. A. Meeson, "On the Formation of Leaves." He began by observing that leaves cannot be expansions of the epidermis, because if so they must then of necessity be composed entirely of cellular tissue, whereas they are known to abound in vascular tissue. If leaves be expansions of the bark it must necessarily follow that all modifications of them must be the same, therefore petals, sepals, stamina and pistils must be expansions of this substance. But these organs exist in endogens, a class of plants manifestly without bark, and in exogens their texture is so completely different from that of the bark that it would be absurd to compare them. Dr. M. considered leaves to be the essential part of a plant; they exist in the embryo, and by expanding and unfolding themselves suck up sap through the radicle, and having exposed it

Mr. Joseph Freeman read a paper 'On the Geographical Distribution of Plants.'

A paper was also read from Mr. Adam White, being 'Note on Peloria,' and a Pelorian variety of *Pinguicula vulgaris* was exhibited, found by Mr. White on Royden Fenn, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1835.

January 4, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Mr. Daniel Cooper, A.L.S., Curator, read a paper, being 'Remarks on the Dispersion of Plants in the environs of London, and the formation of plans exhibiting the distribution of species over localities,' which led to some discussion.

January 18, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Mr. G. E. Dennes, F.L.S., exhibited specimens of *Aspidium rigidum*, sent to him by the Rev. W. T. Bree, and cultivated from a root brought by him from Ingleborough, Yorkshire, in 1815.

Mr. Daniel Cooper, A.L.S., exhibited a Shirt from Sweden, made from the liber of Linden.

A paper was read from M. I. J. Sidney, Esq., 'On the Botany of Morpeth, Northumberland,' and containing a list of the Plants to be found in that district.

The Curator also continued his paper 'On the dispersion of Plants in the environs of London, and the formation of plans exhibiting the distribution of species over localities.'

February 1, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

A paper was read from Dr. H. A. Meeson, "On the Formation of Leaves." He began by observing that leaves cannot be expansions of the epidermis, because if so they must then of necessity be composed entirely of cellular tissue, whereas they are known to abound in vascular tissue. If leaves be expansions of the bark it must necessarily follow that all modifications of them must be the same, therefore petals, sepals, stamina and pistils must be expansions of this substance. But these organs exist in endogens, a class of plants manifestly without bark, and in exogens their texture is so completely different from that of the bark that it would be absurd to compare them. Dr. M. considered leaves to be the essential part of a plant; they exist in the embryo, and by expanding and unfolding themselves suck up sap through the radicle, and having exposed it

Mr. Joseph Freeman read a paper 'On the Geographical Distribution of Plants.'

A paper was also read from Mr. Adam White, being 'Note on Peloria,' and a Pelorian variety of *Pinguicula vulgaris* was exhibited, found by Mr. White on Royden Fenn, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1835.

January 4, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Mr. Daniel Cooper, A.L.S., Curator, read a paper, being 'Remarks on the Dispersion of Plants in the environs of London, and the formation of plans exhibiting the distribution of species over localities,' which led to some discussion.

January 18, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Mr. G. E. Dennes, F.L.S., exhibited specimens of *Aspidium rigidum*, sent to him by the Rev. W. T. Bree, and cultivated from a root brought by him from Ingleborough, Yorkshire, in 1815.

Mr. Daniel Cooper, A.L.S., exhibited a Shirt from Sweden, made from the liber of Linden.

A paper was read from M. I. J. Sidney, Esq., 'On the Botany of Morpeth, Northumberland,' and containing a list of the Plants to be found in that district.

The Curator also continued his paper 'On the dispersion of Plants in the environs of London, and the formation of plans exhibiting the distribution of species over localities.'

February 1, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

A paper was read from Dr. H. A. Meeson, "On the Formation of Leaves." He began by observing that leaves cannot be expansions of the epidermis, because if so they must then of necessity be composed entirely of cellular tissue, whereas they are known to abound in vascular tissue. If leaves be expansions of the bark it must necessarily follow that all modifications of them must be the same, therefore petals, sepals, stamina and pistils must be expansions of this substance. But these organs exist in endogens, a class of plants manifestly without bark, and in exogens their texture is so completely different from that of the bark that it would be absurd to compare them. Dr. M. considered leaves to be the essential part of a plant; they exist in the embryo, and by expanding and unfolding themselves suck up sap through the radicle, and having exposed it

Mr. Joseph Freeman read a paper 'On the Geographical Distribution of Plants.'

A paper was also read from Mr. Adam White, being 'Note on Peloria,' and a Pelorian variety of *Pinguicula vulgaris* was exhibited, found by Mr. White on Royden Fenn, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1835.

January 4, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Mr. Daniel Cooper, A.L.S., Curator, read a paper, being 'Remarks on the Dispersion of Plants in the environs of London, and the formation of plans exhibiting the distribution of species over localities,' which led to some discussion.

January 18, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Mr. G. E. Dennes, F.L.S., exhibited specimens of *Aspidium rigidum*, sent to him by the Rev. W. T. Bree, and cultivated from a root brought by him from Ingleborough, Yorkshire, in 1815.

Mr. Daniel Cooper, A.L.S., exhibited a Shirt from Sweden, made from the liber of Linden.

A paper was read from M. I. J. Sidney, Esq., 'On the Botany of Morpeth, Northumberland,' and containing a list of the Plants to be found in that district.

The Curator also continued his paper 'On the dispersion of Plants in the environs of London, and the formation of plans exhibiting the distribution of species over localities.'

February 1, 1839.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

A paper was read from Dr. H. A. Meeson, "On the Formation of Leaves." He began by observing that leaves cannot be expansions of the epidermis, because if so they must then of necessity be composed entirely of cellular tissue, whereas they are known to abound in vascular tissue. If leaves be expansions of the bark it must necessarily follow that all modifications of them must be the same, therefore petals, sepals, stamina and pistils must be expansions of this substance. But these organs exist in endogens, a class of plants manifestly without bark, and in exogens their texture is so completely different from that of the bark that it would be absurd to compare them. Dr. M. considered leaves to be the essential part of a plant; they exist in the embryo, and by expanding and unfolding themselves suck up sap through the radicle, and having exposed it

to the action of the air and light, convert a portion of it into proper juice. A plant is nothing more than a multitude of buds or fixed embryos, which send their roots downwards to form their bark and wood. The leaf should be considered the most essential part of the plant, from which all its other parts are either directly or indirectly formed, as it is not an expansion of anything, but a very important organ, having as it were a distinct existence of its own.

A discussion ensued, in which Dr. Macreight, Dr. Willshire, and other Members joined.

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Wernerian Natural History Society, in a notice dated Edinburgh, 20th April 1839, offers Honorary Premiums, value 10*l.* each, open unconditionally to all scientific naturalists. It is understood that the successful Essays on the subjects proposed, and such Drawings and Specimens as accompany them, become the property of the Society; and that, in the event of the Society not publishing the Essays, the authors may be allowed to publish them on their own account.

Hydrography.—1. On the temperature, magnitude, chemical composition, and geological relations of the *Springs* of Scotland. 2. On the temperature, colour, chemical composition, mechanical admixture, magnitude, velocity, and alluvial formations of any one of the following *Rivers* in Scotland, viz. the Tweed, Tay, Dee in Aberdeenshire, or Spey.

Geology.—3. On the erratic blocks or boulders of Scotland and its Islands; their mineralogical and paleontological characters, and physical and geographical distribution; with illustrative maps.—4. On the mineralogical constitution and chemical composition of the Trap-Rocks of Scotland; with specimens.—5. On the chemical composition of the altered or metamorphic rocks met with in granite, porphyry, serpentine and trap districts; with specimens.—6. On the fossil organic remains found in the transition strata and carboniferous systems of Scotland; with drawings of new species and specimens required.—7. On the so-called *Raised Sea-Beaches* met with in Scotland, its Islands, and elsewhere. Specimens of the shells, &c. required.

Zoology.—8. On the entomology of the Three Lothians, and the river district of the Forth; with specimens.—9. Drawings and Descriptions of the microscopic animals inhabiting the waters of any of the following arms of the sea and lakes, viz. Firth of Forth, Firth of Clyde or Loch Fyne; or of Loch Lomond or Loch Tay.—10. On the natural history and comparative anatomy of the land and water

to the action of the air and light, convert a portion of it into proper juice. A plant is nothing more than a multitude of buds or fixed embryos, which send their roots downwards to form their bark and wood. The leaf should be considered the most essential part of the plant, from which all its other parts are either directly or indirectly formed, as it is not an expansion of anything, but a very important organ, having as it were a distinct existence of its own.

A discussion ensued, in which Dr. Macreight, Dr. Willshire, and other Members joined.

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Wernerian Natural History Society, in a notice dated Edinburgh, 20th April 1839, offers Honorary Premiums, value 10*l.* each, open unconditionally to all scientific naturalists. It is understood that the successful Essays on the subjects proposed, and such Drawings and Specimens as accompany them, become the property of the Society; and that, in the event of the Society not publishing the Essays, the authors may be allowed to publish them on their own account.

Hydrography.—1. On the temperature, magnitude, chemical composition, and geological relations of the *Springs* of Scotland. 2. On the temperature, colour, chemical composition, mechanical admixture, magnitude, velocity, and alluvial formations of any one of the following *Rivers* in Scotland, viz. the Tweed, Tay, Dee in Aberdeenshire, or Spey.

Geology.—3. On the erratic blocks or boulders of Scotland and its Islands; their mineralogical and paleontological characters, and physical and geographical distribution; with illustrative maps.—4. On the mineralogical constitution and chemical composition of the Trap-Rocks of Scotland; with specimens.—5. On the chemical composition of the altered or metamorphic rocks met with in granite, porphyry, serpentine and trap districts; with specimens.—6. On the fossil organic remains found in the transition strata and carboniferous systems of Scotland; with drawings of new species and specimens required.—7. On the so-called *Raised Sea-Beaches* met with in Scotland, its Islands, and elsewhere. Specimens of the shells, &c. required.

Zoology.—8. On the entomology of the Three Lothians, and the river district of the Forth; with specimens.—9. Drawings and Descriptions of the microscopic animals inhabiting the waters of any of the following arms of the sea and lakes, viz. Firth of Forth, Firth of Clyde or Loch Fyne; or of Loch Lomond or Loch Tay.—10. On the natural history and comparative anatomy of the land and water

to the action of the air and light, convert a portion of it into proper juice. A plant is nothing more than a multitude of buds or fixed embryos, which send their roots downwards to form their bark and wood. The leaf should be considered the most essential part of the plant, from which all its other parts are either directly or indirectly formed, as it is not an expansion of anything, but a very important organ, having as it were a distinct existence of its own.

A discussion ensued, in which Dr. Macreight, Dr. Willshire, and other Members joined.

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Wernerian Natural History Society, in a notice dated Edinburgh, 20th April 1839, offers Honorary Premiums, value 10*l.* each, open unconditionally to all scientific naturalists. It is understood that the successful Essays on the subjects proposed, and such Drawings and Specimens as accompany them, become the property of the Society; and that, in the event of the Society not publishing the Essays, the authors may be allowed to publish them on their own account.

Hydrography.—1. On the temperature, magnitude, chemical composition, and geological relations of the *Springs* of Scotland. 2. On the temperature, colour, chemical composition, mechanical admixture, magnitude, velocity, and alluvial formations of any one of the following *Rivers* in Scotland, viz. the Tweed, Tay, Dee in Aberdeenshire, or Spey.

Geology.—3. On the erratic blocks or boulders of Scotland and its Islands; their mineralogical and paleontological characters, and physical and geographical distribution; with illustrative maps.—4. On the mineralogical constitution and chemical composition of the Trap-Rocks of Scotland; with specimens.—5. On the chemical composition of the altered or metamorphic rocks met with in granite, porphyry, serpentine and trap districts; with specimens.—6. On the fossil organic remains found in the transition strata and carboniferous systems of Scotland; with drawings of new species and specimens required.—7. On the so-called *Raised Sea-Beaches* met with in Scotland, its Islands, and elsewhere. Specimens of the shells, &c. required.

Zoology.—8. On the entomology of the Three Lothians, and the river district of the Forth; with specimens.—9. Drawings and Descriptions of the microscopic animals inhabiting the waters of any of the following arms of the sea and lakes, viz. Firth of Forth, Firth of Clyde or Loch Fyne; or of Loch Lomond or Loch Tay.—10. On the natural history and comparative anatomy of the land and water

to the action of the air and light, convert a portion of it into proper juice. A plant is nothing more than a multitude of buds or fixed embryos, which send their roots downwards to form their bark and wood. The leaf should be considered the most essential part of the plant, from which all its other parts are either directly or indirectly formed, as it is not an expansion of anything, but a very important organ, having as it were a distinct existence of its own.

A discussion ensued, in which Dr. Macreight, Dr. Willshire, and other Members joined.

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Wernerian Natural History Society, in a notice dated Edinburgh, 20th April 1839, offers Honorary Premiums, value 10*l.* each, open unconditionally to all scientific naturalists. It is understood that the successful Essays on the subjects proposed, and such Drawings and Specimens as accompany them, become the property of the Society; and that, in the event of the Society not publishing the Essays, the authors may be allowed to publish them on their own account.

Hydrography.—1. On the temperature, magnitude, chemical composition, and geological relations of the *Springs* of Scotland. 2. On the temperature, colour, chemical composition, mechanical admixture, magnitude, velocity, and alluvial formations of any one of the following *Rivers* in Scotland, viz. the Tweed, Tay, Dee in Aberdeenshire, or Spey.

Geology.—3. On the erratic blocks or boulders of Scotland and its Islands; their mineralogical and paleontological characters, and physical and geographical distribution; with illustrative maps.—4. On the mineralogical constitution and chemical composition of the Trap-Rocks of Scotland; with specimens.—5. On the chemical composition of the altered or metamorphic rocks met with in granite, porphyry, serpentine and trap districts; with specimens.—6. On the fossil organic remains found in the transition strata and carboniferous systems of Scotland; with drawings of new species and specimens required.—7. On the so-called *Raised Sea-Beaches* met with in Scotland, its Islands, and elsewhere. Specimens of the shells, &c. required.

Zoology.—8. On the entomology of the Three Lothians, and the river district of the Forth; with specimens.—9. Drawings and Descriptions of the microscopic animals inhabiting the waters of any of the following arms of the sea and lakes, viz. Firth of Forth, Firth of Clyde or Loch Fyne; or of Loch Lomond or Loch Tay.—10. On the natural history and comparative anatomy of the land and water